

THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. S. HEATH, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
One year, with Sunday.....14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....6.00
Six months, with Sunday.....7.00
Three months, without Sunday.....3.00
Three months, with Sunday.....3.50
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:
LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449
Strand.PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard
des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilesey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster
avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

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The galled jades wince.

We gather the impression that the Journal
does not suit either of the free-trade organs—
the Sentinel or the News. Now is the time
to subscribe.

The circular of the LaPorte county Demo-
cratic committee is another evidence of the
widespread plan to carry the State of Indiana
by fraud and corruption.

THINK of a party prating about its con-
sistency and the immutability of its principles,
which supported Horace Greeley for President
in 1872 and supports Grover Cleveland in
1888.

BOSS COY looms visibly in the background
of the Democratic committee. He has personal
objections to the existing Committee of
One Hundred, and puppet Jewett obeys the
jerk of the string.

SAID Roger Quack Mills, in his speech
at East St. Louis, on the 20th of September
last: "We will put our own intelligent, and
skillful, and productive labor upon a plane of
equality with the laborers of all other coun-
tries."

THE cry is going out from bursting Demo-
cratic hearts in LaPorte county for poor mar-
tyred Coy and Bernhamer, and to think that
the wicked United States marshal who took
them to the penitentiary was from LaPorte
county! It is awful.

MAYOR HEWITT's emphatic acceptance of
his renomination to the mayoralty disposes of
the rumor that he was about to withdraw in
the interest of harmony and Grover Cleve-
land. The anxious Clevelandites will have to
look elsewhere for a supply of harmony.

COY and Bernhamer are more than a local
issue. They are figuring as "patriots" and
"martyrs" up among La Porte Democrats.
The State Democracy is called upon to rescue
and vindicate the suffering saints. It is a
great party, and tally-sheet forgers are its
prophets.

THE Liverpool Post, of Sept. 1, referring to
the "tremendous outcry against the Presi-
dent's free-trade opinions," says "any reduc-
tion of duty would let into America more
British goods." Of course it would, and that
is the secret of England's interest in the
Hills bill.

MR. BLAINE's inability to speak yesterday
was a great disappointment to the thousands
who had gathered to do him honor at the
Tippecanoe Battle-ground. But the Republi-
cans had a splendid meeting notwithstanding,
which will be continued to-day. Governor
Foraker will be there to-day.

JUDGE ALPHONSO TAFT, of Cincinnati,
will make a few speeches for Harrison and
Morton. Judge Taft was formerly prominent
in politics, but of late years has been some-
what retired from public view. The present
situation induces him to bear a helping hand
for the Republican candidates.

GOVERNOR FORAKER, the man who vetoed
the President's rebel-flag order, is popular in
Indiana, as the crowds which flock to see and
hear him clearly show. These same crowds
are not averse to a wave of the "bloody
shirt," when it is necessary to check the in-
trusion of the rebel element in the manage-
ment of government affairs.

OUT of regard for its unfortunate readers,
the "Independent" newspaper should refrain
from the frequent performance of its great
act of supporting two parties in one editorial.
Such efforts may be easy to its powerful mind,
but the effect upon the victims is distressing.
Brice's "campaign of intellect" can be con-
ducted without gymnastics of this sort.

SNUFFING is the filthiest of all habits, ex-
cept "dipping," and considerate snufflers use
colored pocket-handkerchiefs as a slight coun-
cession to decency. What a great and inspiring
thing it is to see thousands of American citi-
zens shouting themselves hoarse when a de-
crepit old Roman, who takes snuff, appeals to
their party pride by wiping his nose with a
red bandanna. That is the Democratic in-
signia in this campaign.

WHAT a dreadful thing to the seventeen
Democratic traveling salesmen it is for their
Republican associates to have the courage of
their convictions, and to organize in favor of
the election of Harrison! The seventeen
Democrats fear that this action will tend to
introduce politics into business, and some of
the houses represented by zealous Republican
"drummers" may lose Democratic custom.
What a noble sentiment this! The dollar

above manhood! This is the old cry before
the war: The South must be permitted to do
as it pleased, else Northern cities would lose
its trade. There may be a few milkops who
would purchase a mess of pottage at the sur-
render of manhood, but not many. The
seventeen Democrats should go somewhere
and regain their manhood.

AQUILLA JONES A LAW-BREAKER.

We have information from Minneapolis,
Minn., that 15,000 copies of the large Demo-
cratic campaign circular containing the dollar-
a-day and other lies concerning General Har-
rison have been received in the postoffice at
that city, consigned to the address of a well-
known Democrat. These circulars are printed
in this city on the Sentinel press and with
Sentinel type, and bear the heading "Labor
Signal Supplement." They are exactly the
size of the four-page Sentinel, but they have
no date nor number, are not entered as second-
class matter, and have no more claim to be
circulated as such than any other campaign
circular. The law says:

"The conditions upon which a publication
shall be admitted to the second class are as
follows: First, it must regularly be issued at
stated intervals as frequently as four times a
year, and bear a date of issue and be num-
bered consecutively; second, it must be issued
from a known office of publication. Publica-
tions issued without disclosing the office of
publication must not be forwarded unless pre-
paid at the rate of third-class matter."

Another provision of the postal laws says:
"Supplements must be folded within the issue
of the number which they are intended to
supplement. If mailed separately, they must
be prepaid as third-class matter." Thus,
even if this libelous circular, printed on the
Sentinel press, were a genuine "supplement"
to the Labor Signal, it would have to be folded
in the paper itself to entitle it to go at pound
rates. Yet Postmaster Jones permits them to
be sent from here in the mails as second-
class matter at publishers' rates, thus violat-
ing the law and defrauding the government.

The 15,000 circulars sent to Minneapolis
would fill several large mail bags. Other
thousands have doubtless been sent to other
places. Everyone of them should pay one
cent postage. Sent at publishers' rates, they
go for one cent a pound, and it would take
at least twenty to make a pound. Their trans-
mission by mail as second-class matter is a
flagrant violation of law, done to save postage
for the Democratic committee. If Postmaster
Jones is approving or permitting this to be
done, he is guilty of malfeasance in office. If
it is done without his knowledge, he is unfit
for his position. The whole business is a base
prostitution of the postal service to partisan
purposes. The amount saved in postage to
the Democratic committee is stolen from the
government. We speak deliberately when we
say the difference between one cent apiece on
these circulars and one cent a pound is stolen
from the government. This is but one of
many frauds now being practiced on and
through the postal service. If the people want
to save it from being converted into a partisan
machine and engine of oppression to all but
Democrats, they must turn the rascals out.

COYISM STILL RAMPANT.
It has now been eight months since Sim
Coy and W. F. A. Bernhamer were convicted of
election frauds, and nearly six months since
they were sent to the northern prison. At the
time the frauds were perpetrated Coy was
chairman of the Democratic county commit-
tee and the recognized boss of the party in
this city and county. He continued to be
after his indictment, after his trial, after his
conviction and after he was sent to the peni-
tentiary. A new county chairman was not
chosen until the prison doors had closed on
Coy. Coy is still Democratic councilman
from the Eighteenth ward in this city. His
salary as such has been paid regularly every
month since his conviction. He did not re-
sign his seat, and the Democrats in the Coun-
cil refused to expel him. He was elected
after his indictment, and when every honest
man in the city believed him guilty. He
boasted of his election as a vindication, but
the jury on his trial did not so regard it. He
was followed to Michigan City by the
affectionate regard of a large number of
Democrats, who approved his political meth-
ods, and who are anxiously waiting for his
return to assume control again. The Demo-
cratic county ticket was dictated by him be-
fore he went to Michigan City, and the con-
vention did his bidding. His henchmen
are in communication with him and carrying
out his plans in the present campaign. His
finger is on the Democratic pulse, and he still
holds the throttle of the machine. He draws
a monthly salary as councilman out of the
city treasury, which, for all we know, goes to
the Democratic campaign fund. His creatures
are inventing and his organ is circulating the
lies and libels on General Harrison.

Honest men of Indiana, what do you think
of this state of affairs? Will you vote for a
party that fraternizes with such men and ap-
proves such methods?

MATSON AND THE OLD SOLDIERS.
Colonel Matson, in his speech that pretends
to have been delivered in the House, but
which was not, said, referring to "tariff re-
form" and the Mills bill:

"I am now and have been constantly since
that overshadowing issue was made, a con-
sistent and earnest friend of every measure
that has been proposed for relief from overtaxation.
I yield to no one in devotion to this cause,
for I believe it to be the cause of all the people,
and the soldiers are only a part of the
great body-politic."

It was hardly necessary for Colonel Matson
to make this avowal. His record in the House
shows that he thought more of the Mills bill
and of supporting Grover Cleveland's policy
than he did of the claims of old soldiers. The
policy of the President was to nurse the sur-
plus as an argument against protection and in
favor of tariff reduction. For this reason he
was opposed to any pension legislation that
might absorb the surplus. The Southern
brigadiers were opposed to pension legisla-
tion on general principles. If Colonel Matson had
any desire to serve the old soldiers it was sub-
ordinate to his desire to support the Presi-
dent's policy and obey the commands of the
Southern brigadiers. This required him to
support the Mills bill in preference to pension
legislation, and he did. In the passage
above quoted he distinctly places "tariff re-
form," or free trade, above the soldiers' claims.

on the ground that the soldiers are only a
part of the people while free trade would
benefit all the people. Democratic "tariff re-
form" he regards as "the cause of all the peo-
ple, while the soldiers are only a part of the
great body-politic." Therefore Colonel Matson
assisted in the administration scheme of
nursing the surplus and pushing the Mills bill
to the front, and pension legislation to the
rear. As a Democrat, wholly subservient to
the caucus rule of his party, and to an ex-
ecutive administration, he had a perfect right
to do this, but having done it he has no right
to be playing the part of the soldiers' friend.
He is no more the soldiers' friend than Grover
Cleveland, the pension vetoer, or than ex-
confederate Mills, of Texas, is. Colonel Mat-
son is a fraud.

ENTHUSIASM AND WORK.
A "Republican Girl," in a letter to the
Journal, makes some excellent suggestions for
Republicans in regard to the danger of over-
confidence and relying too much on enthu-
siasm to the neglect of work. "Our great pub-
lic demonstrations," she says, "seem to in-
spire Republicans with such enthusiasm and
confidence that they forget the Democrats are
all the while quietly doing their dirty work.
I am positively afraid of this Republican en-
thusiasm. We depend too much upon it. We
are so full of it that it is easy to imagine
we are doing something for the party, when,
in fact, we are doing nothing."

We have talked about this before, and
would like to emphasize what our fair cor-
respondent says. Enthusiasm among Republi-
cans may all effervesce without making a
single new vote, unless it is organized and
directed in proper channels. Every enthu-
siastic Republican who reads this may, if not
already enlisted in practical work, do some-
thing to help the cause along between now
and election day. If nothing more, you can
assist in circulating campaign literature and
putting some of our reading where it will do
good. The State central committee have at
their room, in the basement of the Journal
building, a large supply of excellent docu-
ments, leaflets, placards, etc., for public dis-
tribution. Call and get a supply, and devote
half an hour a day to missionary work. Com-
mittee work is important in its way, but it
must be supplemented by individual work.
Enthusiasm that does not try to do something
is of no account.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR REVOLT.
Armstrong Assembly, Knights of Labor,
of this city, send out a circular denouncing
Gould and his miserable lies concerning Gen-
eral Harrison. The Journal prints the circular
in another column. It will attract uni-
versal attention. It is the first, and it is a
manly stand taken by a labor assembly to pre-
serve the organization from the absolute ruin
which must be the result if Gould and his
kind are permitted to use the name and seal
of the Knights to disseminate his foul and
leprous falsehoods. It will be observed that
one of the officers present
at the meeting of Armstrong Assembly,
when this circular was adopted, is a member
of the legislative committee of the district, by
whom assumed authority Gould addressed his
lying letter to the Canistota, New York, assem-
bly. The action of Armstrong Assembly
drives the last nail into the coffin of the Gould
lie.

It is worth notice, too, that not a man
whose name appears on the Armstrong As-
sembly circular is a Republican. They are all
Labor Union men. Mr. Medert organized the
movement for the election of Allen as United
States Senator against General Harrison in
1887. The circular is not, therefore, partisan,
but is an effort to save the Knights of Labor
from Gouldism.

about the women's Republican clubs which
have been formed in Boston, Providence, R.
I., and centers of culture? The truth is that
the self-respecting and thinking women of
the country desire the defeat of Cleveland and
the election of a man whose character is above
reproach, and the influence they will have on
the result is beyond estimate.

In the exclusion of his private car, but not
out of hearing of a bird that flew direct to a
newspaper office, Governor Hill offered to bet
\$1,000 to \$700 that Cleveland would be beat-
en. It is hardly likely that Governor Gray
was so unfeeling as to make a similar offer to
Mr. Thurman as they traveled together
through the State, but there is good reason to
believe that the Governor congratulates him-
self that his own name is not on the doomed
ticket. He is at last convinced of the wisdom
of the St. Louis convention in choosing an-
other victim.

"COMMITTEES OF ONE HUNDRED," organized
for the purpose of purifying politics, are the
result of a public movement and are not ap-
pointed by a political manager of the party
which is noted for its perpetration of election
frauds. The Citizens' Committee of Marion
county is composed of law-abiding citizens of
all parties. It has proved its earnestness and
effectiveness by work which resulted in the
conviction and punishment of two rascals, and
for this reason the party to which those
rascals belong refuse to recognize it.

The present managers of the New York Even-
ing Post disclaim responsibility for the follow-
ing paragraph, which has been going the rounds
of the press to its credit, and upon which the
Journal recently made a brief comment:
"It would be better for all of them [work-
men] in the long run, to reduce wages to the
famine point, so as to force all who had suffi-
cient strength to find other employment. This,
at least, would diminish competition and give
the remaining ones a better chance."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
1. What party was it that supported Lowry,
and what one White, of the noted Lowry-White
contestants? 2. State the congressional dis-
trict in which they campaigned. 3. Was
White a labor candidate? Why did Lowry
contest his (White's) seat? REPUBLICAN.
WASHINGTON, IND.

In 1886 Capt. James B. White, Republican,
and Robert Lowry, Democrat, ran as opposi-
tional candidates for Congress in the Twelfth Indiana
(Fort Wayne) district. It had been a strong
Democratic district, and Lowry had represented
it for several years. He had, however, become
unpopular, public sentiment had changed, and
Captain White was very popular. The latter
was elected by 2,484 majority over Lowry.

There was no Labor candidate in the race, but
an Independent Democratic candidate received
222 votes, the Prohibitionist candidate 879,
the National candidate 111. White received
1,211 majority over all. The grounds of Lowry's
contest were frivolous, the main point being
that Captain White, a foreign-born citizen, had
never been naturalized. There was abundant
evidence that he had been, but he had lost his
naturalization papers, and the court record
was also missing. On this technical ground the
Democratic majority of the committee reported
in favor of seating Lowry and the minority re-
ported in favor of White. After a spirited dis-
cussion the House affirmed White's right to the
seat by yeas 186 to yeas 105.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hon. W. L. Scott is one of those repre-
sentative Democrats who profess such great anxiety
for the laboring man that they are afraid he
will starve unless the Republican protection
laws are wiped from the statute books. His
personal love for the laborer is shown, however,
by the fact that he is the only coal operator in
Pennsylvania who refuses to give his men the
advance of 5 cents per ton promised them last
February. This is supposed to be in strict ac-
cordance with his announced intention of con-
trolling the laboring man by making him con-
sume to-day what he expects to-morrow.

James Morgan, the Democratic candidate for
Governor of Wisconsin, intends to get all the
advertisement he can out of his canvass, evi-
dently realizing it is his last chance. He has
sent out a few circulars before the election, and
one of his dry goods stores in the papers are
headed with a portrait of himself, under which
are the words: "James Morgan, our candidate
for Governor (warranted to last), the people's
favorite, has the following (among many other)
lines of dress goods," etc.

Col. Davis, manager of Porepau's show, is
for Harrison; so is Barnum; and now Lewis
Sells, of Sells Bros', circus, says:
I am not a politician, but my business brings me
in contact with all classes of people in every part
of the globe, and I have seen enough to convince me
that the very thing which you are so anxious to
abolish is not in America. It is now two to one on
Harrison—a good majority.

The Republicans of Oneida county, New York,
are making a splendid canvass, and they are
wholly united for the first time in fifteen years.
All the local candidates are strong and popular,
and are working to redeem the county that
elected Cleveland four years ago.

Political Notes.
Frank P. Hunt, a leading attorney and Demo-
cratic worker of Medina, N. Y., has deserted
the Democratic party and come over to the Republi-
cans. The naturalization mills of the Chicago
courts closed on Monday night, with 6,000 new
citizens of foreign birth added to the list of
voters.

Seven thousand Republicans paraded the
streets of Wheeling, W. Va., amid rain and
mud, on Monday night, in the interest of pro-
tection.

Over 81,000 voters registered in St. Louis this
year and the Globe-Democrat confidently asserts
that out of this number the Republicans will get
10,000 majority.

Prof. Fred Gerbutt, of the Port Huron custom-
house, refused to pay a second political assess-
ment and was immediately dismissed from his
position by collector.

Major McKinley has notified the national Re-
publican committee that he sees his way clear
to make two speeches in the vicinity of New
York, on the 22d and the other on the 23d
of the month.

Col. John B. Hale, of Carrollton, Mo., re-
cently addressed an audience of 3,000 persons,
at his home, in the interest of Harrison and pro-
tection. Colonel Hale was a member of the
Forty-third Congress as a Democrat, but has
become disgusted with free trade and Demo-
cratic civil-service reform.

Among the veteran voters of Decatur, Ill., is
David M. Hay, aged eighty years, who voted for
General Jackson in 1828 and for every Demo-
cratic candidate for President down to 1860. He
will vote for General Harrison, as will also eight
others, including the Rev. P. P. Hay, then James
Provost, who voted for Harrison in 1840, his
four sons and eight grandsons, will vote for Gen.
Harrison in November.

The people of California are not united in
the belief that the Chinese exclusion bill is the
proper thing. At the session of the General
Assembly of the Congressional churches, held
last week, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress
causing the Scott Chinese bill to become a law, if it
should be interpreted to exclude the proportion of the
36,000 Chinese who have returned certificates, and for-
bidding their landing in the United States, is an un-
just act, and further:

Resolved, That our churches deprecate this act of
Congress as placing our Nation on record among the
nations of the world as a nation which does not re-
gard its pledges as sacred.

Mr. Blaine Has a Very Bad Tongue.
Chicago Times.
Mr. Blaine is still paying his compliments to
Secretary Fairchild. Mr. Blaine is a very, very
bad man, and he has a very, very bad tongue.
Mr. Fairchild has been known this. His pre-
sent experience will be of great value to him in
after life, if he lives through it.

General Harrison Helping His Party.
Burlington Hawkeye.
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THE VISITORS FROM OHIO

Joining with Indians, They Mark
Another Grand Day for Republicans.

They First Call on Gen. Harrison, and to
Their Greeting with Music and Cheers
He Responds with a Forceful Speech.

Tomlinson Hall at the Evening Meeting
Crowded by Enthusiastic Thousands.

As Many More Unable to Gain Admission Are
Turned Away—Governor Foraker's Seath-
ing Review of Democratic Pretensions.

GENERAL HARRISON'S RECEPTIONS.

Ohioans, Headed by Their Governor, Call Up-
on the Republican Candidate.

Governor Foraker and the gentlemen with
him, coming from Columbus, O., reached the
city so much ahead of their schedule time yester-
day afternoon that the reception arranged
for them at the Union Station was somewhat
disturbed. The Ohioans were not expected un-
til 3 o'clock, and two hours before the Columbia
Club began to assemble at the New Denison to
march to the station, and escort the visitors up-
town. Instead of meeting them at the station
the members of the Columbia had hardly gone
two squares before the inspiring music of an
excellent band heralded the approach of the
Ohioans, who were on their way to Republican
headquarters. But notwithstanding this un-
avoidable disarrangement of plans the Columbia
Club readily assumed its escort service for the
rest of the way, and within a
few minutes the visitors were at the New Deni-
son displaying their colors, their ardent patriot-
ism, and their zeal in behalf of the Republican
party. There were not many of them compared
with the large delegations that have made pil-
grimages to this Republican Mecca, but the 300
were sufficient to show what kind of Republi-
cans can be found over at Columbus. The dele-
gation represented the widely known Glie and
Garfield clubs, of that city. As for their person-
al, no organizations in the long series of like
visits have made a better showing. Official dis-
tinction was to be found in Governor Foraker,
Auditor of State Poe, Adjutant-general Axline,
C. L. Kurtz, of the Governor's office, and after
them many of the Republican workers who
have a reputation of ably assisting
in keeping the excellent party management
in their State in fine condition. Among these
were D. W. Brown, of the State executive com-
mittee; C. E. Prior, L. D. Hogerty, J. W. Fine-
stone and Ira H. Cron.

The Garfield Club has a membership taken
from business and professional circles, and this
is also a distinguishing mark of the Glie club,
which was represented by nearly 150 of its mem-
bers. As they look, so they can sing, that is in
excellent style. But as good as their music is it
must share the honors with the Fourteenth Regi-
ment Band, O. N. G., which accompanied the
delegation. The visitors had a bonifant sup-
ply of elegant silk flags which they wore upon
their breasts or had attached to small trumpets.
In addition the visitors had some of the best de-
signed badges of silk or satin that have been
seen here. As the Ohioans attracted a great deal
of attention and won hearty cheers on their way
up town, so at the New Denison their welcome
was renewed by the hundreds of Republicans
gathered there. After dinner the visitors took
up their line of march to General Harrison's re-
sidence, where Governor Foraker had gone a few
minutes ahead of them. Along the route the
procession, led by the Columbia Club, and with
the Fourteenth Regiment Band playing almost
continuously, the people gathered on their
porches and lawns to respond to the stirring
Harrison spirit that was manifested in the pro-
cession. From Pennsylvania to Delaware
street through Fort Wayne avenue the
line moved, reaching the Harrison
residence a few minutes before 6 o'clock. There
were the usual greetings, and the band played
their best selections as the people gathered
about the General's residence, and then the
General, attended by Governor Foraker, ap-
peared on the porch. The Columbus Club
sang a catchy campaign chorus and then
followed three cheers for General Harrison.

Governor Foraker gave the first intimation
of the unexpected speech-making by stepping
a little to the front and saying:
"General Harrison—It was intended that I
should introduce these young gentlemen to you,
but they have introduced themselves. They are
the Columbus Glie Club, and with them are the
Garfield Club, of Columbus, and the Four-
teenth Regiment Band. They have come here to
pay their respects to you, not simply because
you are our standard-bearer, but because they
love and admire you as a man. I take pleasure
in presenting them to you."

General Harrison was then greeted by more
cheering, after which he spoke as follows:
"Gentlemen—It was very appropriate that
these representative Ohio Republicans should
come to the State of Indiana to see one of
their own kind. I am glad to see you, and I
am glad to see the young Ohio volunteers, the
less champion of Republican principles in public
debate, and the results, courageous and sagacious
executive of the great State of Ohio. [Ap-
plause.] We are glad to know that you have
the fame of this magnificent Glie club has pre-
ceded them. We are glad to have an opportu-
nity to hear you."

To these members of the Garfield Club, I
return my thanks for this friendly call. You
bear an honored name. I look back with
pleasure to the small contribution I was
able to make in 1860 toward securing the
electoral vote of this State to that great son of
Ohio, whose tragic death spread gloom and dis-
appointment over our land.